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The sociology of Karl
Mannheim;
Kenneth Allott, D. J. Enright;
Jim Crow and imperialism

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Reporters of experience

By Anthony Thwaite

PATRICIA BEER (Editor):
New Poems 75
A PEN Anthology of Contemporary
Poetry
184pp. Hutchinson, £3.25.ROY FULLER:
From the Joke Shop
64pp. André Deutsch, £2.25.PATRICIA BEER:
Driving West
46pp. Gollancz, £2.30.VERNON SCANNELL:
The Loving Game
47pp. Robson, £2.50 (paperback,
£1.50).FRANCIS BELLERBY:
The First-Known and Other Poems
62pp. Panther/Panther Press, £2.10
(paperback, £1.50).

The annual PEN anthologies of poetry have been appearing now for over twenty years. At one time they were compiled by trios of editors yoked together with varying degrees of violence, but the last four volumes, including the new one, have fallen to individuals. Later, too, the PEN has shrunk from the former practice of advertising for submissions, a practice which used to result in vast parcels of verse being delivered at the editors' doors. Instead, the single editor is left to comb the periodicals of the past year and (in the case of Patricia Beer, this year's editor) sift through such poetry competitions as come one's way and even keep a receptive ear open at readings.

Miss Beer has also departed from the accustomed habit of having the poets listed by alphabetical order or by

new from Manchester

BRITISH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE compiled by W. H. Chaloner and R. C. Richardson. In this bibliography, the 4,500 entries, concerned mainly with material written in English, have been carefully selected so as to omit nothing of importance, and are arranged by subject within periods ranging from 1086 to 1970. Monographs, textbooks and articles are listed. February, £8.50 net.

STRATEGY AND SOCIETY. Correlli Barnett tracing the broadening conception of strategy from the late nineteenth century to the present time, Correlli Barnett seeks to establish the idea of total strategy in place of the traditional division between peace and war, policy and strategy. His claim is that Marxists and Fascists have grasped the total concept whereas the traditionally liberal West has failed to conceive of foreign, economic and social policy in strategic terms. Paper, £0.75 net.

EDUCATION AND DEPRIVATION edited by James Rushton and John D. Turner. The education of deprived children is an important issue for the community and many of the ill of our society are closely connected with it. Here, a number of well-known contributors, including A. H. Halsey and Eric Midwinter, examine various aspects of this very real problem; the material will be of considerable benefit to the teacher of deprived pupils or students. £3.00 net.

SPANISH PHONOLOGY, DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL. J. J. Macpherson. This book

introduces the student to the phonology of Spanish, and is a valuable guide to the pronunciation of the language. The material is presented in a clear and concise manner, and is suitable for use as a textbook or as a reference work. £4.80 net.

Ronsard's POEMS OF LOVE. Edited by J. H. Gifford and Terence Cave. This is the first edition of Ronsard's poetry and to fill the gap between existing introductory anthologies and complete editions. The selection covers every period of Ronsard's life and includes such famous pieces as *Mignonne, allons voir* and *L'Adonis*. The love poems provide an attractive and comprehensive approach to Ronsard, and the comprehensive notes in English ensure that difficult points are fully understood. Paper, £7.85 net.

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accident of birth date, and has tried to arrange the poems "thematically, but not in any rigid sense". This was in fact done in some of the earliest volumes, those for 1953, 1954 and 1955, but Miss Beer's juxtapositions on the whole are more original and make better sense. Thoughts about poets and poetry modulate into various kinds of elegy, and those in turn into observations on the topography/weather areas of dejection of one sort and another merge into views of the troubles, Irish and otherwise. I found, among poets with some sort of achieved reputation, good pieces by Fleur Adcock, John Coates, Douglas Dunn, Gavin Ewart, Roy Fuller, Seamus Heaney, Geoffrey Hill (the whole of his "Lachrimae" sequence, originally in *Agenda*), Jenny Joseph, Philip Larkin, John Mole, Peter Porter, Peter Redgrove and Kit Wright.

I take it that part of the function of these annuals is to make, and preserve, discoveries too: among poems whose names were new to me, or almost so, I liked Georgina Hammett's "The Prisoner", Tom Lowenstein's "The Guardians against Transformation", Eric Midwinter's "I think my mother never knew" and Jane Wilson's "Maggie's Flower Picture".

The anthology includes one of the sixty-three sets of "Iambics that keep falling in in threes" which make up Roy Fuller's *From the Joke Shop*. The anthologized example makes gently joyful play at the start with a "T.S. review" of the former practice of advertising for submissions, a practice which used to result in vast parcels of verse being delivered at the editors' doors. Instead, the single editor is left to comb the periodicals of the past year and (in the case of Patricia Beer, this year's editor) sift through such poetry competitions as come one's way and even keep a receptive ear open at readings.

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communionplace steer him into meditation: family life, insomnia, thoughts on the gramophone, twinges of physical pain) mingle and merge with his wide-ranging reading, the deaths of poets, the quirky accidents of being. The poems proceed almost like diary entries through the passing of a year, a fact which in itself is a silent tribute to that "not prolific" bit. Amiable low spirits, cheerful gloom, alert bareness, domesticated terror—such oxymorons suggest themselves as figuring the prevailing moods. Stylistically, the "threes" are more varied than Mr Fuller gives himself credit for: some use a weighty or ominously trailing final line in isolation, some have a shorter line or suggest apphics, rhyme crops up to clinch or amuse. Asperity breaks in ("a foolish Cambridge English 1930s wrong, and the custom of address does not preclude some finely sonorous rhetoric. As always with Mr Fuller, protestations that he is permanently one degree under have to be balanced against the wily intelligence and forceful curiosity of his creativeness.

Increasingly, Patricia Beer's own poems, too, have inclined towards the casual and the colloquial, after the more fully orchestrated formalities of her earlier work. *Driving West* has an air of appraising experience in small mouthfuls, fastidious, ironical, with an eyebrow cocked just this side of smugness. Just this side of smugness, whether her thoughts are on death (a baby's grave, or the euphemistic "Culled from the water divider and the faithful header, or a strict exercise in haiku composition," "January to December"). An affectionate poem in memory of Stevie Smith muddles me: "The Accident".

Dear Husband, Please come to me. Yesterday I fell on these stern rocks And lie in hospital. I was Here alone. Please come, for both our sakes.

The most piercing poem is also the most straightforward—which may say something about the limitations of irony: "After Death", a fresh look at a subject I had thought past rediscovery, the finding of a dead bird, but here treated with delicate precision.

Vernon Scannell is at his best as a sardonic, bruised reporter of experience, the man with a slow wink and a fading black eye: happiness (us he almost suggests in "Amities", one of the poems in his new book) doesn't suit him, which is perhaps

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why *The Loving Game* has less of an impression on me than the Scannell of old, but she seems to have her language: "Vocables down, mute celebrants," as in one of the poems, but I go to sleep standing up. Am I gently jolting ones I liked "Malden" and (though long a poet by Anthony Powell's "Right Dress"; but the and voice I have admired for a time came through with a melancholy in "An Amulet".

In spite of respectful and enthusiastic remarks made to me by people whose opinion I take seriously, the poems of Mr Fuller always struck me as how arbitrary and awkward. Last book (she died in 1973, *First-Known*, doesn't concern the visionary of the poetry, but the one too exactly in the eye, the other too finely in the details. Something "Absence private/As children's talk" (to quote one of her more an an striking phrases) at and distances her. She comes best when she is closer to Dickinson than Blake; for in her little poem, which has the starkness, an angularity like the witch of Amherst's. That is the bargain I have made. The door stands wide.

The threshold's worn by me and

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A well-tempered anger

By Oliver Lyne

D. J. ENRIGHT:
Sad Ires
64pp. Chatto and Windus. Paper-
back, £2.

Those who have liked D. J. Enright's previous books of poetry will surely like *Sad Ires*. Here again are scenes and moods—recalled from an itinerant life that has taken him to Egypt, Germany and the Far East—vividly caught. Here is Mr Enright's bias in the favour of the actual ("I confess, Walsh's phrase 'the solitary' is a wretchedly good one, and I have used it many times").

One likes and admires this book. But how much is one motivated by real admiration for poetry and how much by affection for the man—a man who describes and comments in a way that is persuasive and convincing to us now.

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share of the current nuances of language or the current nuances of existence. But such verse—verse of and in the moment—can only with difficulty aspire to poetry. Of course both contemporaneity in content and colloquialism of diction can provide poetry with precious energy; but such energy is elusive, insidious and perilously ephemeral. Content and diction of this sort must be judiciously selected, then carefully used and protected. Seemingly themselves so alive they tempt the poet, the maker, into laziness and then date devastatingly; and the larger they bulk in a poem, the greater the danger. Nor can shared knowledge be presumed upon. Verse "of and in the moment" risks not only insubstantiality while it lasts and a swift demise; it has its own kind of insubstantiality. It is Mr Enright's considerable achievement that he has, at times, managed to write successful poetry in the genre.

There is, it must be admitted, a lot of prose. For example, "He must have found us degenerate, Our visitor. We went everywhere by car/It's not here, we said." . . . or the piece "Who Killed Innocent Amusement" . . . Humorous, entertaining, but basically, "Buy One Now" (which opens "This is a new sort of poem/It is Biological") is witty, but the topicality and meaning of its diction are already vanishing.

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He speaks to the maidenforms of Jerusalem Blessed are the paps which never gave suck . . . They mock him, offering him vodka.

The effect is shattering. Here the plastic banality of advertising English is played against the resonant utterance of St Luke in the Authorized Version to produce a wealth of disturbing meaning in context. This is surely poetry, now. But it is esoteric; not in its allusions to the Gospel, which is and will presumably remain readily available; but in the manner of its use of its allusions to contemporary life. And these are or will be hard to look up. There is a risk for the poem's lasting power here. To some extent the valuable resonance of Luke, which is evoked by and part of the poem, will protect (by the obvious contrast) the meaning of the colloquial surface. But in its extreme and allusive use of the poem does it die with obscurity and death.

Remarkable too are parts of "The Wine List", starting "Not so fast waiter":

Some of your customers Have already been individually crushed. They know dryness in the mouth, A harsh taste at the back of the throat.

If sweet wine is what they fancy You will give them sweet wine. A precious jargon has insulted basic and emotive words, and now they are standing up for themselves; and thereby Mr Enright makes a brisk and pointed comment on human worth. (This poem takes less risks in topicality and, I think, successfully protects and organizes its diction.)

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poetry into a new Alexandrianism, literature enliven it—that is only apparently paradoxical. And the artifice of some poems is such that they communicate with one even stealthily or ambiguously. A curious little piece called "Hanged Off Foreign Devil" for instance, is a fine read: Recounting softly some small Tortuous oriental sorrow, With dainty Chinese finger-tip She crushes one by one the ants. . . . Or there is a very interesting poem "Open Sesame" on the Muses—Muses who seem to have an unnatural savagery recalling Lear's daughters: Who summons whom? Who is to feed upon whom? . . . Who is intended to leap upon whom? . . . Who can have fathered these children?

Mr Enright writes in his *Memoirs of a Mendicant Professor* (1969) apropos of criticism of his work: "What has struck me most painfully is the consistent and blank lack of interest in my person, my manner, the utter incuriosity on the score—for me, the important one—I have myself said little directly on subject-matter, but profitable criticism of poetry tends, I think, to express itself in terms of form. And what are my conclusions? That Mr Enright, who is indisputably a charming and attractive writer, also deserves the title poet (a title we should not throw about); that his controlled and textured, it follows from this, in my view, that what he says is important and interesting. When I talk of creative artifice in the way Mr Enright writes, and Mr Enright talks of the importance of effect is shattering. It is certainly going to be more reliably and enduringly recoverable. Life may dull thing.

What shall we do with our hardened arteries Under the zeppelin shade of catastrophe. But emulate the gloss and goldfish-Till the clocks fly away

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For literary historians, it is convenient and comfortable to give a period a label. Once labelled it can put away into oblivion, if not into a pigeon-hole. The 1930s poetry drawer is labelled "Poetry and Politics" with sub-headings: "Influence of Auden"; "Surrealism in Parton Street"; "Severance Type of Homosexuality"; and among all this the actual poetry tends to get lost. Poetic names get lost too, like that of Kenneth Allott, a poet emphatically of the 1930s, one who didn't last poetically much beyond the period, yet also who showed the way to the adequacy of labels. Although Allott shared the social concerns of the decade's better-known writers, he produced work that was wholly different from theirs in style and attitude. His poetry was original and personal in a way rare among young poets in any period, but perhaps particularly in the 1930s.

In his generous foreword to Allott's *Collected Poems*, Roy Fuller gives some of the reasons for reviving the work of a poet who, although he wrote in the 1930s, is not a poet of the 1930s. He was a poet who, like Kenneth Allott, a poet emphatically of the 1930s, one who didn't last poetically much beyond the period, yet also who showed the way to the adequacy of labels. Although Allott shared the social concerns of the decade's better-known writers, he produced work that was wholly different from theirs in style and attitude. His poetry was original and personal in a way rare among young poets in any period, but perhaps particularly in the 1930s.

Like aspirates are scandalously Choosing a road today, then I prefer To the anxious boys in their room talking messiah Like the useless putter of the bad conjurer

Is there a touch too much of art or artifice in those hands being dropped like aspirates? Perhaps, but how welcome such touches are in a time like the present when so many poets quite consciously write without art or artifice at all. The least that Allott gives us is style, and it is hardly ever an ornament, almost always something directly connected with the poem's meaning.

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January

General

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هذا من الاصل

Jim Crow empire

By Kenneth O. Morgan

WILLARD B. GATEWOOD, Jr :
Black Americans and the White
Man's Burden, 1898-1903
 352pp. University of Illinois Press
 (AUPG). £7.80.

In *Black Americans and White Man's Burden, 1898-1901*, Professor Gatewood does not explore the implications of all this for later developments, but clearly the roots were profound. First, the social and civilisive elements in American culture were being renewed. Blacks drew attention to how the war with Spain had "drawn the Anglo-Saxons together," Northerners and South; indeed, the Progressive movement of the next decade drew heavily on theories of racial purity. One of the leaders of the new Roosevelt, struck consistently racistist note; his Bull Moose Party of 1912 was strictly white in the South. One significant legacy of the Progressive era (admittedly, not unanimously resisted by radical ideologues like W. D. Adams) was immigration restriction on the basis of ethnic origin. Second, the total isolation of blacks from the mainstream of American life was further emphasized. Jim Crow laws, lynching, the atrocities of the Klan were all there. So too, the Northern acquiescence in these attitudes (and in Southern reinforcement of American history as the influence of the film *Birth of a Nation* demonstrates). In return, the quickened search by Booker T. W. Washington.

Bitterness about racism in American society was compounded by the experience of imperialism. This led to some ambivalence. Blacks

had become "the priceless curse" of dark-skinned Cubans. Hopes of a massive black American emigration to a liberated Cuba proved a chimera. The climax was reached when Theodore Roosevelt, quite gratuitously and inaccurately, attacked in a magazine article the efficiency and courage of black

0) by Rockwell Kent, from The Prins
Jones (219pp, University of Chicago
onné has nearly seven hundred black
lithographs and wood engravings and
for furnishing material dohc in 1950
ork textile firm.


labour elsewhere, notably in India. It became clear, moreover, that the existence on the one hand of tariffs and bounties or, on the other, of free trade, vitally affected profits and hence pressures towards that exploitation. British abolitionists moved towards a free-trade posture and hoped to generate in India sufficient cotton and sugar production to undermine the profitability, and thereby the very existence, of slavery in the New World. This indirect attack on American slavery was welcomed by American abolitionists, although

ists on both sides of the Atlantic. American sectional politics and the issue there of slavery expansionism. The apparent harmony among the came close to "rupture" however, came the American Civil War. The journey and the cooperation anticipated between the two nations intersected itself into personal friendships. T. arnals imposed by a cooperation involving constant British criticism of the American and American criticism of the British aristocrat almost reached breaking-point. The friendship and cooperation survived the transatlantic war, and it was that these letters so vividly reveal that the web of reform drew boundaries.

What emerges most clearly from the correspondence in British and American abolitionism is the ability to cooperate. On a more personal level one cannot but be struck by the integrity and warmth of Garrison and Samuel May, by the ability of John A. D. to be a man of scepticism with honest commitment, and the bombast and rhetoric of a woolly-minded but engaging George Thompson.

Beyond this, however, and beyond its function to illustrate much that is already well known, the usefulness of the collection is not readily apparent. It is not, after all, representative (reflecting, as it does, only the transatlantic connections of particular abolitionist factions); and what readers, moreover, is addressed? The uninitiated and the aged, those with a general knowledge of British and American history, will probably find the correspondence too lightly edited; while experts will look askance at the incoherence of the editing and the apparent proliferation of errors and transcription.

coherent understanding of the making of the modern world and the unique development within it of modern capitalism. "There is an added measure of significance to this book in that it arrives at a time of sharpening economic conflicts between the developed and under-developed worlds. . . . all are sure to agree that Wallerstein has written a most impressive book." The appeal of this book will spread beyond the scope of

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and suggestion. All studies of the stand or fall on their treatment of the enigmatic late works, though the problem is not comprehensively faced there are some interesting thoughts here.

Vocal floriture had no appeal for him. That is why the works have a tendency to be together all their threads into ever-narrowing proximity. The right hand pursues the left, de-

ist for several decades. International cooperation in anti-slavery was not new but, to an extent hitherto unprecedented, it now escaped from both the conservatism of the earlier movement and the constraints imposed by that movement's dependence upon Quaker leadership.

considerable attention and it is Charles Taylor's object to restore this balance by publishing much of the correspondence of the period.

Given the bigging of the abolition within the movement it is not surprising that these radical activists should exhibit in their letters a wide range of interests: in the 1830s the movement for the abolition of slavery in the United States was complemented by a struggle to end the slave trade in Africa, and in the British West Indies the appearance of the 'free labour' movement stimulated slavery there. But the abolition of slavery in the British Empire, and of apparently the West Indies focused attention on slavery and the exploitation of

By Jean Floud

professor. Remarking evidently and appreciates the enormous difficulties of producing an intelligent portrait of Mannheim which will be at once comprehensive, accurate, vivid and fully intelligible English-speaking readers. He would be like to make something of a distinction, bring out a distinctive contribution to his subject, to persuade modern readers to go back to him in order of insights and ideas still

But a subtler student of ideas would have concluded, with A. D. Lindsay, that "planning of the kind that Mannheim wanted could

Mannheim accepted the view that meaningful phenomena ask to be interpreted and that the method of the *Geisteswissenschaften*, which take such phenomena as their subject-matter, is necessarily interpretative and not reductive. He went further, and developed the view that meaningful phenomena are essentially social phenomena and can only be satisfactorily interpreted if they are socially "placed" or "located" in the collective experiences, beliefs, values

Instead of the fully fledged sociology of knowledge to which Mannheim aspired there has developed a theoretically selfconscious mode of intellectual history which owes nothing to his ideas, though it bears a recognizable resemblance to the "adequate hermeneutics" he intended. As expounded by J. G. A. Pocock and Quentin Skinner, it derives directly from the linguistic philosophy of Wittgenstein and the pragmatism of C. S. Peirce and is strictly hermeneutic in its intent.

Mannheim's Sociology of Knowledge was aborted by the Morris in its pedigree and his theories in social change and its mangle under democratic conditions were likewise tainted. A determined sympathetic student of his times shifting, kaleidoscopic, though would, nevertheless, find interesting pointers in directions in English-speaking readers are being equipped and more likely to follow up today than in Mannheim's time; but such a student would need a more real and skillful guide than Professor Mannheim.

[illegible]

Albrecht Tyrell, a doctoral student of Karl Dietrich Bracher, has now challenged this whole interpretation in *Vom "Trommler" zum "Führer"*. Following a thesis first put forward by H. H. Hoffmann in his book *Der Hitler-Putsch* (1961) he argues that up until November 1923, Hitler did not regard himself as the "Führer". He saw his role as that of "the drummer", enlightening the masses about the "Jewish world conspiracy", immunizing them against "Marxist-

A final word, although the acquired 'autonomy' of the Nazi regime was not so solid in a developing relationship to an ever-changing situation and even when he had acquired them was obliged to relate them to political reality of any rate to some degree. Indeed, the relationship between Hitler's party and the environment is a central question in Nazi studies. The problem is: how far can we explain the Third Reich and its policies in terms of Hitler's own ideology and will? The biographical approach focusing on Hitler's personality and intentions tends to assume that Nazi policies can be explained in terms of the decisions of the Führer which in turn reflect his own plans. Yet this emphasis has been challenged by historians who have stressed the extent to which the Nazi regime was shaped by the political, economic, and social structures of the Third Reich. Historians of East Germany have asserted that the Nazi regime was acting as the agent for particular elements of monopoly capitalism. Some more historians have argued that more sophisticated Marxist ones, have accepted the thesis that the regime had acquired a degree of autonomy from the centres of economic power—that Nazi Germany was practised by a 'primacy of politics' as was also Masson has pointed out.

Finally, in setting the political system in the context of its society, it is stressed that the policies were determined by the dynamic within the Third Reich. In order to sustain the momentum of the "movement-regime" and to divert attention away from the failure to achieve a viable social order within Germany, Hitler was obliged to implement the racial goals—the elimination of the Jews and the creation of an empire in the east ruled by a German racial elite. Once the process of imperialism had been launched, these goals had to be pursued, the speaker mentioned. He said, these goals "which had hitherto been simple ideological metaphors" or "slogans", as Martin Broszat calls them,

theory, despite the plausibility of this theory, seems questionable whether Hitler or his program could be reduced to mere functions of the system. It seems as if the reaction to the simplifications of Hitlerism and the one-month has gone to the other extreme. The events are after all made by people. While it can be agreed that Hitler and his program must be seen in the context of the political and social systems with their pressures and constraints, it would in my view be a mistake to underestimate the role of the individual who, at any rate in certain phases, has shown signs of where he wanted to go and how some skill and determination in trying to get there. The flies in tying up the macro-political analysis involving the political, economic and social systems with the micro-political analysis involving specific decisions. Yet this pressure of disentangling objective pressures and the role of individuals is after all one of the main tasks of the historian. Certainly Hitler's place in the history of Germany defined in 1945 has not yet been adequately

Christine Hull,
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Tyneside's bookmen

By Geoffrey Naylor

regular patronage, both for the Officina and numerous contemporary

artists, and other publishers, such as Hoepli at Milan, have taken advantage of Mardersteig's talent for providing a perfect typographic setting for diverse illustrators' work. It ranges from the solid trenchant woodcuts of Frans Masereel, an old

L'Officina Bodoni in 1928, and most recently in Hugh Macdarmid's *A Book at the Thistle*, printed for the Scottish Book Company by K. D. Duval, to the powerful lithotempelli of Arturo Martini in Boncompagni Visconti d'Europa, 1942. Other notably successful joint works have included Massimo Mila's twenty-five-page *Il libro di Canto*, 1940, and 1948, Mino Maccheri's engraving for the *Sonetti di Burchiarello*, 1962, and the two magnificent books with etchings by Manod, Virgilio's *Le georgiche*, 1968, and the *Sophocleses Edipo re*, 1968.

One of the earliest conductors of the Officina in this line was Pietrobono Anigiani, who included individual artists yet evocative of the seventeenth century, decorated Rodi's *Bacco in Toscana e Arianna inferno*, 1939, printed in large Garamond, italic, and he provided three more for the *Il libro di Canto*, 1940, 1948, and 1948. *Gogol's The Overcoat*, however, Manod's latest production, has evoked a response of new power and depth,

The remarkable evenness of the Axiom. The irony, the subtle use of petty details to build up a sinister suspense, the comic touches even in the super-natural passages—all this Axiom brings to style which can only be compared to Gogol's. The ironic chiaroscuro to the fitting of the overcoat, the, above all the tour de force of the repartitions of the general to the young Akaky and the corpse to the general, are a masterpiece of graphic art, equal to Alexeeff's

...have been no easy problem. It was further complicated since the original text was to be printed

Dialogo (Florence, 1632; £1,600, Perman) and the *Historia e dimostrazioni intorno alle macchie solari* (Rome, 1613; £1,300, Forman). The latter was of the second, more important issue, which includes Scheiner's letter, the cause of a lifelong controversy over sunspots. Scheiner's original publication on the subject (*Augsburg*, 1612), a very rare book, was in a remarkable volume bound with two works by Kepler on optics (£1,700, Albert). The surprise of the sale was the price.

There were two copies of Gilbert, *de Magnete* (1600) by no means a rare book. The first had the title "Laud and apparently partly in facsimile, but was a reproduction copy. The second edition of 1600 was a temporary binding (£2400. Maggi).

1566) in modern vellum made
 400 (Howard); another copy had
 for £3,300 at Sotheby's a month
 later. The printed *Kepfers* were
 rather disappointing, apart from the
Chromatoma Nova, Heidelberg, 1609
 2,600, Quaritch; the King's Inns
 copy sold for £1,400 in 1972). The
 were nearly all imperfect.
 5. *Tabulae Rudolphinae*, Ulm
 1627, (2520 Dawson) lacked the map
 usual, but there was a fine long-
 termography, later, by Kepler, a
 great rarity, which fetched £3,000
 at auction. It was addressed to
 Johann J Müller, a friend of

The fifteenth-century books included a good copy in morocco by

MAURICE ANNENBERG:
Type Foundries of America and
their Catalogs
245pp. Washington: Maran Print-
ing Services. \$30.

"Nothing whets a merchant's printing appetite like new faces. The buyer of printing wants change. The easiest and best way to give it to him is with new typefaces." So boasted the American Type Founders' Company shortly after its formation in 1892. Its facilities then surpassed those of any other typefoundry company in the world for it incorporated twenty-two of the previously independent typefoundries which had been so active in the late nineteenth century.

New specialties had proliferated in an extraordinary way. First came America during the nineteenth century. Production was speeded up first c 1834 by William Leavenworth's method of combining a cutter and a pantograph for making paper type letters in mass quantities. In 1885 by Linotype Boston's pantographic device for cutting the punches needed to produce types in metal. But the typefounders' dead-knoll sounded when Benjamin Franklin's was applied to mechanical typesetting equipment; his device made possible the cheap mass-production of matrices that was fundamental to his successful Linotype and Monotype composing machines. Introduced in the United States between 1886 and 1897.

tion, American typefoundries continued to play a major role in the printing industry well into the late 1920s. Their *coup de grâce* was administered in the last two decades by the novel facilities provided through filmsetting equipment and rub-off transfer sheets.

So the time is ripe for a full record and evaluation of the technical, artistic and commercial achievements of the American typefoundries. To those who later undertake this work, Maurice Linnenberg's compilation, *Type,*

the American type-
founders will be greatly
enriched by the material
he has so greatly extended
the checklist of American type-
founders' catalogues made in 1951
by a Chicago collector, Ralph
Green. Helped by three dozen
specialists (historians and col-
lectors), Mr. Annenberg has
described, with summary details of
date, format, and number of pages,
121 reported catalogues issued by
American typefounders between
1790 and 1890. The first 40, of
which were confined to wood-letter,
of which consisted of no more than
a single sheet. The list also indi-
cates which of the "participants"
own copies of the catalogues; the
rest (61 copies) is at
Columbia University.

Mr. compiler explains that he
produced this book because, as a
printer, he believes composition in

type-metal is rapidly being displaced by linotyping. As he foresees that type-metal will soon be forgotten except by a few schools and specialized plants, he attaches considerable importance to the only remaining vestiges of the profitable American typefoundries—their surviving type catalogues.

Mr. Inevitably his list cannot be free from error, but he hopes that its publication (in an edition limited to 500 copies) will lead others to check their holdings, and to report additions and corrections. As a critic—and, veraciously, as a

thoroughgoing enthusiasm for his subject—Mr. Annenberg has planned his book ambitiously "to provide information about the catologues, not merely to list them". He has chosen a large quarto format which gives adequate space for reproductions of prefaces, educational material, and advertising matter from magazines, in order to provide a complete insight into operating conditions. His book is therefore much more than a hand-list, and deserves to be considered as a tool for further study.

Unfortunately many of the fruits of his enthusiasm, energy, and skill as a printer are presented in such fantastically odd way that they all needlessly complicate further search. For quite deliberately Mr. Sonnenberg has omitted reference

For after categorizing the remark "bibliography is not an exact science" as being a mild understatement, Mr. Annenberg asserts: "Accuracy is less attainable in a bibliographical research than in any other kind. Some of these episodes can be called pure fantasy, based on stories from their contemporaries, but they could have happened. Actually, some of the stories are attested."

His main bibliography comprises thirty-five items, but fails to distinguish in the conventional way between books and periodicals; it also fails to give adequate details concerning some of the books included. For example *A History of the Old English Letter Foundries* (London 1887) written by Talbot Baines Reed is made to appear as

The text is divided into two parts. "The Pioneers: 1768-1792" is followed by "The Active Type Foundries" (covering the period 1796-1941). No lists are given in the first part, but there are some reproductions of early type-specimen sheets. In the second part, a short account of each typefoundry is followed by a list of its catalogues. For the most part, history and comment is confined to the personalities responsible for the operation of the foundries, and the

the reproduction is in the size of the original. Among the full-page reproductions are useful articles on punch-cutting, type manufacture, the American point system and standard line—as well as a few historical passages originally printed by the typesetters themselves in their catalogues.

One thing reproduced from an explanatory book in the *Index* is the *Great Western Type Foundry*, makes a point which Mr. Annenberg would have done well to heed: "The *Index* makes hunting easy." His omission of an index is

humour—as when he writes of the largest-ever catalogue produced by the American Type Founders' Company in 1912: "After that the company eliminated illegible and unmarketable type faces. Many are now sold as new film creations."

Ten years ago a wide-ranging research project on the history of the book trade in the North up to 1860 was launched. It has issued an impressive series of duplicated working papers under the energetic leadership of P. C. G. Isaac. *The Book Trade in Northumberland and Durham to 1860* is the first book the project has produced, and Christopher Hunt's compilation will reduce the group's prolonged labours before a wider public than the early subscribers to the papers. Their methods and achievements should be an example to local historians and bibliographers in other parts of the country.

The earliest entries concentrate on a very few men in seventeenth-century Newcastle: Corbett, its first known bookseller (d 1625), Earl, the first printer, whose tracts of 1639 include a printed edition of political and religious tracts, together with Gray's *Geographia* in 1649. This, the first history of Newcastle, represents an interest in local history, a line in which the trade was strong with Sykes, Richardson and Mackenzie among the later authors, compilers, printers and publishers.

A comparison is inevitable between American book prices current and its British competitor, *Book Auction Records*. The relevant volumes effectively cover the same period; the small discrepancy (ABPC runs from January 1974 to August 1974, BAR from August 1973 to July 1974) is more apparent than real as August is a dead month for sales. Both ignore books fetching under \$20. Both are thoroughly international

Although Volume 24 of *Jahrbuch der Auktionspreise* covers a much more limited field, twenty-three sales only, in Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, it manages to include some auction

the Industrial Revolution. Since the trade in its peak about 1750 to 1850, a diversion of this kind can make an important incidental contribution to the economic and cultural history of the time. It is, of course, reflected in different aspects of civil life, as in the wide variety of general, work or particular specialties such as Chartist broadsides or Sunday School reward books. William Franklin, for example, started station bookshops in London and elsewhere from 1850, but lost his franchise to W. H. Smith in 1864. He advertised "a large stock of Emory, Bage, Carper, Bage, Travelling Cases, Felt-Shoes and every other travelling necessaries," thus anticipating the later diversifications of his successor's trade. The

and owners of circulating libraries," shows the commendably wide scope of the enterprise. The variety of other employments is striking. "Musical instrument sellers are of course common enough," says Beer. Frederick, a famous miniature painter, was a dealer in books. A sculptor in Gateshead who organized under a Society of Arts medal on his neat trade card that he "burns and delivers lime from his kilns in Pipewellgate, keeps a circulating library of 2,200 volumes, and a selection of valuable source books and Prints." The expanding print-

ward's lithographs bound in, is a binding by Pierre Legrain (N2455,00). The manuscript of Conard Doole's *The Sign of Four* fetched \$21,000 and Kainscott Chaucer in a "signed" binding by Sanjuro fetched \$35,000 in the auction. David Gregey's sale in Chicago, Sotheby's new edition of Philip Plafie, New Series Medieval, and the Greenleaf's French illuminated text, \$5,000, and sections of the Philippe Short Title Catalogue books (Chaucer's *Works*, 1532, £23,000). Part 1 of the St. John's edition of the same

€90,000). Most of the sales in the *Jahrbuch der Auktionspreise* were miscellaneous, but Heijers of Utrecht sold "the scholarly library of a Franciscan Friar" and Venetor of Cologne sold a Hermann Hesse collection (10,000 DM for

The longer entries contain miniature biographies of the main tradesmen, such as Peter Isaac Alnwick (to whom Peter Isaac devoted a whole monograph), or John Bell, who "add fish" from his boat, or William Scott, who bought a large collection of old books, telling Charles Kippickpatrick Sharpe that he "went parcel made with studying Borneo antiquities. . . . He became bankrupt as you may suppose and I got the very extensive collection". There are some details, for instance Allan Ramsey's, for Martin Bryson (d. 1721-55), "dwelling on Tine Brigg an Upright honest Whig", which give a taste to the summary entries. It is possible to examine the indexes and careful

regrettably a high price. Though it works like this, excellent pioneer it is, it is a more useful in a second edition, and one hopes that in spite of rising costs a revision will eventually be issued. Addenda

Wheeler's *Unstamped Portraits* are the probably single issue of *The Spirit of the '90s* and *Wear, or, The Masters' and Workers' Guardian*, published in 1832 by Johnston and Carr and printed by E. Mackenzie, all in Heston-le-Hole. Stranger things have come from that small community. Mr Hunt records a signed binding from a Heston shop,

schmarks

descriptions or manuscripts and autograph letters, and would be improved by a preliminary general survey on the lines of *ABPC's* excellent introduction. All three publications mentioned depend for their rationale on a vague unstated assumption, that rare books have some sort of absolute value, that a book will fetch more or less the same price if offered in a snowstorm during a railway strike in a marquise in 16c. us vs. Bognor Regis as it would in Stockholm, Amsterdam or Los Angeles. Any saleroom amateur knows that when stated in this

Consumers? May there not be something to be said for a bold world division on the model of Alexander VI, slotting the English-speaking countries to one publishing house and the Continent to the other?

The clamour of the archives

By Colin Lucas

ALAN FORREST:
Society and Politics in Revolutionary
France
300pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford
University Press, £8.

Alan Forrest's book is renewed evidence of the strength of British historians' interest in the French Revolution. The French themselves, surprisingly enough, seem to have largely abandoned research into this period. Their historiography tends, it is true, to operate rather like a series of gold rushes. Recently, the long-neglected eighteenth century has become their California. Years ago, some Lewis and Clark explorers, such as Ernest Labrousse, pointed out the itinerant nature of the French Revolution. Then, like Sutter, like Pierre Goubert or Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, discovered gold and the Forty-Niners began to roll. Early placer methods were rapidly supplanted by the more elaborate rockers and hydraulic mining needed to treat greater quantities of material faster.

By now, as historians dig deeper, the rich but refractory quartz deposits in the archives require sophisticated techniques of crushing, great investment and large labour forces. From the French universities are drawn coolie gangs working on memoirs and diplomas for a few young people are lucky enough to be able to stake claims for themselves, usually by combining an intelligent survey of the general landscape with the discovery of an untapped archival lode and the invention of a new technique. Each new bonanza is followed by a new rush—to the Mariposa of the Volcano of Montserrat.

Of course, this approach has serious drawbacks. It is not enough to know where the gold is, nor to know how to dig for it. It is also necessary to know what to do with it.

Anglo-Saxon historians of France are more like homesteaders, settling on the land and staking their claims by relationships, not by the discovery of a new lode. They are more like the old-time miners, who were often the only ones to know where the gold was, and who were often the only ones to know how to dig for it.

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Applications with the names and addresses of two referees to the above address by 9th February, 1976.

of what is the most adequate way to represent his explanation. None the less, such a method can be very successful, particularly for the French Revolution when the normal murmur of voices is raised to a mighty shout swollen by many who cannot be heard in calmer times. But, to be successful, it requires considerable sensitivity and an ability to penetrate vanished assumptions, atmosphere and place. Above all, it requires experience of archives, a maturity and a sense of veracity obtainable only by reading a great many documents. No quick, six-month dip will produce a convincing result; it needs a whole series of those embarrassed, penny-pinching trips with which English historians of France become so familiar.

Dr Forrest's book demonstrates some of the weaknesses but many of the virtues of this approach. On the debit side, one could have hoped, for example, to see a more elaborate social analysis. The social implications of the Revolution at Bordeaux provide an important theme here, yet the social categorization seems rather general and imprecise. But, clearly, the author has penetrated the hermetic world of revolutionary Bordeaux with great success. He explains it with clarity, sensitivity and judicious sympathy. This is a fine example of a certain type of historical writing and one which enriches our understanding of the Revolution.

It is precisely this attention to the local history of the Revolution which is beginning to prove so fruitful. For too long, historians who essentially write the local history of Paris have persuaded us that they are writing national history. Certainly, Paris had a profound influence in shaping the general course of the Revolution. Certainly, the provinces never captured the Revolution. Even in 1789 it was the action of Parisian elements which secured and defined the Revolution.

Of course, this approach has serious drawbacks. It is not enough to know where the gold is, nor to know how to dig for it. It is also necessary to know what to do with it.

Anglo-Saxon historians of France are more like homesteaders, settling on the land and staking their claims by relationships, not by the discovery of a new lode. They are more like the old-time miners, who were often the only ones to know where the gold was, and who were often the only ones to know how to dig for it.

EDINBURGH CITY LIBRARIES

Applications are invited from suitably experienced Chartered Librarians for the following posts in the Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, and at Branch Libraries:

LIBRARIAN, ACCESSIONS DEPARTMENT

Salary Scale AP V £4,545-£4,820.
The person appointed will be responsible for the organization and coordination of the department concerned with the selection, ordering and processing of all items added to the City Libraries stock, and with relevant stock control procedures.

Emphasis will be placed on candidates' proven ability to control a wide range of activities within a key department and to initiate and develop systems.

BRANCH LIBRARIANS AND SUB-LIBRARIANS

(Inclusive of 12½% shift allowance and Saturday enhancement payments)
The person appointed will be responsible for the management of Branch Libraries in the City District. Duties will include the provision of adult and children's lending services, stock selection and control, staff supervision and training, and liaison with local community interests.
Application forms and further particulars are available from the City Librarian, Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EG, to whom they should be returned not later than 11 February, 1976.

City of Edinburgh
District Council

CITY OF SHEFFIELD

City Libraries

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN WESTFIELD COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL—1,900 pupils

£2,127-£3,282
Should preferably be chartered librarians or have post-graduate qualification in librarianship (min. salary £2,622).

Further information and application forms returnable by 11th February, 1976, may be obtained from the Director of Education, Central Library, Surrey Street, Sheffield S1 1XZ.

NORTH EAST OF SCOTLAND Library Service

STOCK EDITOR

Applications are invited from suitably experienced Chartered Librarians for the above position, post in the North East of Scotland Library Service covering the Districts of Banff and Buchan, Gordon and Kincardine and Deeside and serving a population of 160,000.

The service includes 26 branches and seven mobile libraries. The post will be based in the administrative headquarters in Aberdeen.
Salary is on the scale A & P: IV (£3,567 to £4,395). Casual user's car allowance payable. Conveyancing directly or indirectly with disqualification.
Further details and application forms may be obtained from the undersigned to whom completed applications should be returned by 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th February, 1976. Brian Wilson, Clerk, 26 Leamard Road, Sandyhill Road, Sandyhill, Aberdeen.

moderates' local struggles with powerful Jacobin group. However, the Bordeaux Federalists were at tugging anti-Jacobinism, choosing their words carefully, they never really committed themselves to rebellion. The military revolt was a force of their miserable little army, a mere thirty miles out of town. Their local rebel government prudently dissolved at the height of its influence when it realised that success was not finally going to materialize. And when a pair of bright young sparks sought stiffer resistance late in the day, all these well-voiced, until now convinced Federalists rounded them in a cacophony of repression. The Convention's representative on mission were able to come into the city a good week before the formal reaction of central government came. Even the repression during a Year II was extraordinarily mild and local Jacobins were almost reticent as the Federalists were.

All this forms a striking contrast with the stern commitment of Federalists at Lyons and the campaign needed to suppress it and the bitter bloodletting that followed their defeat. Arrogant, self-regarding, yet bland, the minute, cautious and self-preserving one can only say of Federalism in Bordeaux that it was typically Bordeaux. How fitting, then, that the last government of the Third Republic should have come to this city in 1940 in order to resolve to give up.

But Federalism failed at Bordeaux as elsewhere, ultimately because it was an impossible position. These men were reactionaries. They continued, for example, to raise, equip and train volunteer regiments for the army. Yet, whatever sophistry might employ, they were clearly revolt and could only be seen as undermining thereby the cause of the Revolution to survive a time of national military emergency. No moderate revolutionary could succeed at radicalism in that contradiction.

France through revolt. It had achieved its goal by capturing the instruments of national government through elections. It almost happened later under the Directory. It happened in 1848, it happened again in 1871.

Library Assistant

£2,790 p.a.

An interesting and varied job in our central library, part-time, 35 hours per week, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, North London.

You would be involved in a number of activities, including counter duty, assistance to customers, clerical and administrative duties, and the processing of new books and materials.
A good standard of education and the ability to use a typewriter and a word processor are essential, and it is likely that you will have to use a word processor.
The position is a full-time post, 35 hours per week, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, North London.
Write for full details and application form to: Applications Officer, Middlesex Polytechnic, 100, The Quadrant, Hammersmith, London W6 7JF.
Closing date: 11th February 1976.

Middlesex Polytechnic

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

free university amsterdam

In the Department of Art History and Archaeology of the Faculty of Letters there is a vacancy for:

a reader (male or female) in Art History

He or she will be expected to teach as well as to undertake research in a particular area of the history of art. Inasmuch as the department is still in the process of growth, candidates may have a variety of specialities. All candidates, however, must have an interest in methodology. They must also possess organizational qualities. Candidates are expected to agree with the chairman of the Free University.

Further information may be obtained from Prof. Dr. H. R. Rookmaaker at the Free University. Written applications, with a curriculum vitae and a list of publications, must be submitted before March 1, 1976. All applications should be sent to the Head of the Personnel Department, The Free University, De Boelelaan 1105, P.O. Box 7161, Amsterdam, and the Vacancy Number 452-110, indicated on the outside of the envelope.

PIFE REGIONAL COUNCIL

Education Committee EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES SERVICE

Pife Region has retained an Educational Library Service which is intended to be a major element in the integrated Educational Resources Service planned for the Region. The present holder of the post planned for the Region. The present holder of the post planned for the Region.

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

is retiring and applications for this key post are now invited from persons of drive and imagination who are able to offer considerable experience in the field of education and evidence of control of staff at a senior level.
The successful candidate will be a Chartered Librarian, aware of the implications for the service of developments in the field of resource-based learning and responsible to the Director of Education as a member of a team of senior officials charged with planning, establishing and running a Regional Educational Resources Service.
Salary £5,100-£6,065.
The appointment will be effective from mid May, 1976. Housing accommodation may be available in Glenrothes. For further details or to apply, please contact the Regional Personnel Officer, Personnel Department, Pife House, North Street, Glenrothes, Fife. Telephone Glenrothes 764411, Ext. 245.

STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL Department of Education

LANARK Sub-Region

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES LIBRARY SERVICE

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Post Ref. No. LK/EDU/26/1. Candidates High: Aldrie, LK/EDU/26/2. Candidates High: Coatbridge, LK/EDU/26/3. Candidates High: Larkhall Academy, Larkhall, LK/EDU/26/4. Candidates High: Our Lady's R.C. High, Motherwell, LK/EDU/26/5. Candidates High: St. Brigid's R.C. High, East Kilbride.
Salary Scale: £2,922-£3,282 (Chartered Librarians), £2,445-£2,801 (Qualified but not Chartered).
The duties of the post include: Responsibility for the day-to-day running of the school library including co-ordinating the selection of stock, issue system, readers' advisory work, preparation of booklets, display and publicity.
Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, Strathclyde Regional Office, Hamilton HA 5AG, to whom completed forms should be returned by 8th February, 1976. R. M. O. McCulloch, Director of Manpower Services.

BRITISH MUSEUM ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM OF MANKIND

Assistant Keeper

to take charge of the collections of East and South East Asia. Duties include the acquisition and cataloguing of new material, arranging exhibitions, preparing publications, and conducting scholarly and field research.

Candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or a post-graduate degree in anthropology, archaeology or related field, or an equivalent qualification. Working knowledge of one or more foreign European languages (preferably Dutch, French or German) essential.

Research Assistant

to deal with enquiries (including bibliographical ones), assist with work on the collections, exhibitions and publications, and supervise the Students' Rooms.

Candidates must have a degree in anthropology or a related subject.
SALARIES: AK Grade I, £4,870-£7,575; AK Grade II, £2,880-£4,365; RA Grade I, £2,720-£4,950; RA Grade II, £2,610-£3,990. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 19 February, 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1J5, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 88551 (answering service outside office hours) or London 01-639 1892 (24-hour answering service). Please quote ref. G(5)382.



SCHOOLS LIBRARIAN

Lewes
£3,366-£3,702

The person appointed will be a member of the Educational Services Team and will be required to assist in the provision of a comprehensive schools library service within East Sussex.

Applicants should be Chartered Librarians and be in possession of a current driving licence.
Further details and application forms available from Chris Smith, Personnel Officer, East Sussex County Library, 44 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes, Sussex. (Telephone: Lewes 5400 ext. 764). Closing date: 14 February 1976.

IRELAND County Librarian

Offaly County Council
Salary: £3,869 - £4,369

Essential: a qualification in Library Work
Desirable: experience in library work
(c) Knowledge of Irish
Age limit: 25-45 years.
Application forms and further particulars from: Secretary, Local Appointments Commission, 1 Lower Grand Canal Street, Dublin 2.
Latest date for receiving completed application forms: 19th February, 1976.

Sotheby's

A vacancy has arisen for a mature

P.A. Secretary

probably a graduate to work for an Associate Director of the Book Department who is an expert on medieval manuscripts and book bindings. Good shorthand and excellent French essential. Knowledge of other languages especially Italian would be useful. Salary around £2,500 p.a. plus l.v.e. and lunch allowance. Contact: Mrs. Susan Chapman 493 5080.

COUNTY LIBRARY

DISTRICT HEALTH LIBRARIAN

Bury St. Edmunds Health District

Post N35

£3,825-£4,095 per annum

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with appropriate experience for this specialist post based on the West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.

The person appointed will be responsible for the management and development of technical library and information services to all grades of staff within the Bury St. Edmunds Health District, including those in general practice.

Fringe benefits will include, in appropriate circumstances, 100 per cent removal expenses, contribution towards legal or similar fees of up to £300; £120 settling-in allowance, and where applicable, a lodging allowance of £10 per week with 2nd Class rail fare home once every three weeks—both for a period not exceeding four months.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Librarian, Suffolk County Library, County Hall, Ipswich IP4 2JB, to whom completed forms must be returned by 12th February, 1976.

Suffolk County Council

PUBLIC & UNIVERSITY

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

Applications are invited for three vacancies in the Department of Anthropology. The Department is developing research programs in the field of human evolution, particularly in the area of the South and South East Asia and the Pacific. The Department is seeking a successful applicant who will be able to contribute to the Department's research program and to the teaching of anthropology. The successful applicant will be expected to undertake research and to publish in the field of human evolution and to contribute to the Department's research program and to the teaching of anthropology.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 19 February, 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1J5, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 88551 (answering service outside office hours) or London 01-639 1892 (24-hour answering service). Please quote ref. G(5)382.

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian. The successful applicant will be responsible for the management and development of the library and information services of the Institute. The successful applicant will be expected to undertake research and to publish in the field of human evolution and to contribute to the Department's research program and to the teaching of anthropology.

THURFORD AND WORCESTER COUNTY COUNCIL

LIBRARIAN, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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LIBRARIAN, ACCESSIONS DEPARTMENT

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BRANCH LIBRARIANS AND SUB-LIBRARIANS

(Inclusive of 12½% shift allowance and Saturday enhancement payments)
The person appointed will be responsible for the management of Branch Libraries in the City District. Duties will include the provision of adult and children's lending services, stock selection and control, staff supervision and training, and liaison with local community interests.
Application forms and further particulars are available from the City Librarian, Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EG, to whom they should be returned not later than 11 February, 1976.

City of Edinburgh
District Council

CITY OF SHEFFIELD Library Service

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN WESTFIELD COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL—1,900 pupils

£2,127-£3,282
Should preferably be chartered librarians or have post-graduate qualification in librarianship (min. salary £2,622).

Further information and application forms returnable by 11th February, 1976, may be obtained from the Director of Education, Central Library, Surrey Street, Sheffield S1 1XZ.

City of Edinburgh
District Council

City of Edinburgh
District Council